

VOL. XXX

SEABOARD STARTS  
ANOTHER RATE WARL. L. Makes a Reduction of 33 1-3  
Per Cent in Fares.

WILL BE A FIGHT TO FINISH

Differential Passenger Tariff on Lo-

cal and Through Business.

Determined to Meet All Cuts

General Passenger Agent Anderson  
Says He Does Not Fear Inter-

ference from Courts.

Norfolk, Va., October 14.—(Special).—

The Seaboard Air-Line and the

combination of its big rivals headed by

the Southern railway, are engaged in a

little war. Open war has again been de-

clared and the fight will probably be one

of the death.

The circular just issued by the Seaboard

announcing a differential passenger tariff

through and local business and the

reduction of 33 1-3 per cent in fares con-

tained therein is the first shot in what

may terminate in a long continued struggle

between the associated railways which

have refused to haul the Seaboard through

cars and the Seaboard.

The rates are subject to change, and this

phase, as defined by General Passenger

Agent Anderson tonight, means that the

Seaboard will cut as often as its lower

rates are met by its competitors in order

to preserve the differential feature.

When questioned concerning the possibil-

ity of interference by the United States

court, as has been the case in former rate

war, Mr. Anderson said:

This road is proceeding upon different

lines from those adopted previously, when

cuts were merely made without any reason

being given. We are proceeding upon ap-

proved legal grounds and have adopted the

differential rates as our weapon, as the

northern and western roads in an endeavor

to equalize rates, have done long since.

The new rates go into effect October 24th

and have already been filed with the inter-

state commerce commission.

During the past three or four years the

Seaboard Air-Line has made many and fre-

quent efforts to secure for itself and this

road the same through sleeping car ser-

vice enjoyed by its competitors—to say

nothing of the fact that it has been serv-

ing New York and Atlanta and New

York and New Orleans, but request for

such equal facilities between these points

has in every instance been met with a de-

clination by connections, who have given

a cause for such refusal first one reason

and then another, a majority of which

has been to an asserted inferiority.

The Seaboard, therefore, and in view

of such continued discrimination against

its interests and the fact that the inter-

state commerce commission has determined

for the purpose of equalizing to an extent

under which it operates its first mail and

press trains to adopt similar action to

that taken by trunk line associations as being

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## MAJORITY VOTE BURIED TERRY.

Doubt as to His Death Led to a Vote

on the Question.

Corydon, Ind., October 14.—A question

that is agitating the minds of the people

of Breckinridge, this county, is whether

Peter Terry was buried alive. Terry was

overcome by "damps" while cleaning a

well.

The funeral took place yesterday, and

when the crowd had assembled and the

minister had opened the exercises a number

of persons arose and protested against the

burial on account of the fact, as they be-

lieved, that Terry was not dead.

The body had not become cold and rigid,

and, besides, a thoroughly reliable gentle-

man stated that he felt the throbbing of

his heart. The matter was finally put to

a vote as to whether or not to proceed with

the burial, and a majority being opposed

to a postponement, the devotional exercises

were preceded with and Terry was placed

in the ground.

He had no relatives or means, and was

buried in a plain poplar box.

## WILL PARDON CUBAN EXILES.

Cabinet Council Orders Suppression of

Political Societies.

Madrid, October 14.—At the cabinet coun-

cil today it was decided to pardon all Cu-

ban exiles not included in previous am-

nesties and to suspend the decree of Sep-

tember 12th relative to legislative reforms

in the Philippine islands.

The decree ordered a vigorous suppres-

sion of political associations and the se-

cret pact of blood societies.

## WEYLER PARDONS PRISONERS.

Captain General Grants Amnesty to

Forty-six Men and Women.

Havana, October 14.—General Weyler

the retiring captain general, has granted

amnesty to forty-six more political prison-

ers, including several women who have

been confined in the Isle of Pines.

## TROOPS BEING HURRIED TO CUBA

Five Thousand Soldiers Will Leave

Spain at Once.

Madrid, October 14.—Re-enforcements of

Spanish troops for Cuba are being hur-

ried forward by the military authorities.

About 5,000 additional soldiers will leave

Spain for that island before the end of the

present month.

## ATLANTA DEFEATED MACON.

At 3 O'clock This Morning the Games

Were Finished.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning the chess

game between the Atlanta Chess Club and

the Macon club was still progressing.

At 3 o'clock this morning the following

result was announced:

ATLANTA TABLES.

Table No. 1—E. P. Jones, won.

Table No. 2—M. Benjamin, won.

Table No. 3—J. T. Blount, won.

Table No. 4—E. P. Jones, lost.

Table No. 5—Dr. J. H. Goss, drew.

Table No. 6—Jumbo White, drew.

## VINCENT PLEADS FOR LUETGERT

Jury Will Listen to Speeches for Two

Days More.

Chicago, October 14.—The flood of oratory

continued in the Luetgert trial today and

it will last for two days longer. Attorney

Phelan, for the defense, concluded his ad-

dress after speaking two hours this morn-

ing, and then Attorney Vincent began the

closing address in behalf of the defendant.

The main point of his argument today

was to raise in the minds of the jury a

doubt as to whether Mr. Luetgert is really

TAMMANY BRAVES  
RATIFY NOMINATION

The Wigwag Was Not Crowded as

Greatly as Expected.

ENTHUSIASM NOT INTENSE

Both Applause and Hisses Greet Men-

tion of Croker's Name.

CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS MAKES A SPEECH

Charles W. Dayton Accepts the Nomi-

nation for Comptroller on Ticket

of Henry George.

New York, October 14.—Tammany Hall

tonight ratified the nomination of its can-

didates.

The attendance at the meeting in the

Wigwag was not as great as was expected.

While the hall was well filled, there was a

crowd of several thousand surrounding the

stands on the outside of the headquarters

of the regular democracy. Ex-Governor

McCarthy, of Ohio, who had been invited

to speak, sent his regrets as did also Col-

onel William L. Brown.

Ex-Mayor Grant, Congressman Cum-

mings, ex-Governor Hauser, of Montana,

and Lawson N. Fuller were among those

on the platform inside the hall.

John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira, N. Y., was

the first regular speaker. He is ex-Senator

Hill's law partner. As he began to speak

some one in the hall shouted for George,

and there were cheers and hisses.

Not much enthusiasm was displayed by

the audience while Mr. Stanchfield was

speaking.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings was the

next speaker.

"What is the crucial test of democracy?"

he began.

"This was asked of a democrat six weeks

ago and his answer was 'loyalty.' That

democrat was Richard Croker."

At the mention of Croker's name there

was the expected outburst of cheers and

applause, but mingled with them were un-

expected hisses.

One day long ago the mercury reached 91

and that is the record.

The coolest place in the reach of the

weather man's eye was Calvary, N. W. T.,

where it was he said 18 above zero.

## ID-HO HAS A BIG SNOWSTORM.

Southeastern Part of the State Will

Be Greatly Damaged.

Pocatello, Idaho, October 14.—A heavy

snow storm, beginning early yesterday af-

ternoon and lasting through the night, has

swept over southeastern Idaho, and has

done much damage, as much grain and

livestock is still out.

## SIGMA NU SELECTS ATLANTA.

College Fraternity Will Hold Next An-

nual Convention Here.

Nashville, Tenn., October 14.—(Special).—

The Sigma Nu college fraternity today

decided to hold its next meeting in Atlanta

October 14, 1898.

## PAYS FOR HIS BROKEN HEART.

Cousin of Congressman Dingley Lost

in Branch of Promise Suit.

San Francisco, October 14.—Mrs. Louise

M. Hadley, cousin of Congressman Dingley,

wife of W. E. Hadley, of San Diego, who

was a defendant in the recent sensational

breach of promise suit at Auburn, Me., has

arrived here and joined her husband.

She married Hadley while she was en-

gaged to Arthur Melcher, a wealthy mer-

chant of Auburn, who sued her for \$25,000,

and secured a verdict for \$1,785.

The lady refuses to say whether she will

pursue the judgment or appeal to a higher

court.

General McCook concluded by saying he

would vote against General Tracy, if for

no other reason than the refusal of the

Platt convention which nominated him to

say a word of commendation for the Strong

administration, which, he said, was the

best by far ever given to New York.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE ELECTED.

Nashville Voters Defeat the A. P. A.

Doctrines by Good Plurality.

Nashville, Tenn., October 14.—Full returns

from all the wards show the election of R.

H. Dudley, democratic nominee for mayor,

by 1,215 majority over Mayor McCarthy,

running for re-election on the good govern-

ment ticket backed up by the American

Protective Association.

Dudley has a plurality of 748 over McCar-

thy and J. J. McCann, independent candi-

date. The vote was light, being only 5,114.

Dudley was the straight democratic nomi-

nee, McCarthy affiliated with the A. P.

A.'s and McCann was an independent candi-

date.

The election is construed by the public as

a defeat of the A. P. A. doctrines.

All the democratic nominees for council-

men, ten in number, are elected, giving

straight democrats a majority in the city

council.

## HOT WAVE STRIKES THE WEST.

Omaha Had 90 in the Shade and Chi-

cago 88.

Chicago, October 14.—A hot wave of un-

usual severity is reported throughout the

west and northwest. Omaha had the most

uncomfortable temperature today, the

mercury climbing to 90 in the shade, which

is a record for the month of October.

Dubuque, Ia., also came to the front with

a demolished record, the thermometer there

showing 86 in the shade—the warmest ever

known at this time of the year at that

point. All through the state of Iowa hot

weather is reported as excessive.

Out in Kansas, Concordia was the warm

spot, being reported 87 in the shade.

All of the murders are thought to have

grown out of the Ethridge-Coleman kil-

ling. Not an arrest has so far been made,

although officers have made repeated raids.

It is stated that a prominent citizen of

the neighborhood, who has condemned

the lawlessness, has had his life threat-

ened. The neighborhood is in a state of

terror.

## THREE MEN KILLED IN A FIGHT.

Farmer's Brother Shoots Down a Pair

of Desperados.

Muskegon, I. T., October 14.—A bloody

tragedy in which three men lost their lives

occurred on Spanish creek, twelve miles

southeast of here about 4 o'clock this morn-

ing. The killed are:

J. B. JOURDAN, a respectable farmer of

the vicinity;

MOSES MILLER, a noted desperado;

BILL WATSON, a Cherokee outlaw.

Jourdan, a well-known farmer, was re-

turning home after having spent the night

sitting up with a sick friend a few miles

away. He noticed two rough looking

strangers lying by the roadside. His sus-

picious were aroused, and he went to his

brother for assistance. The Jourdans

returned to where the men were lying and

asked them who they were. The desper-

ados replied with a shot, and Joe Jourdan

fell back dead, shot through the heart. John

Jourdan then opened fire on the desperados

and killed them both.

United States deputy marshals were no-

tified of the tragedy, and on arrival at the

scene identified one of the dead men as

Moses Miller, whose brother, John, recently





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CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 215 Dearborn St., Great Northern Hotel.  
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To Subscribers.  
The Traveling Agents of The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overby and Charles H. Donnelly.

ATLANTA, GA., October 15, 1897.

## The Chamber of Commerce Banquet.

The approaching chamber of commerce banquet to be held at the Kimball house next week bids fair to eclipse in magnitude and brilliancy any previous affair of the kind in Atlanta's history. One purpose of the chamber of commerce in giving this banquet is to emphasize the revival of trade and business. Another purpose is to bring together our leading professional and business men in order that they may discuss the future of the city. In meeting together around the festive boards to discuss such plans without the jar or friction incident to business hours and with everything conducive to fraternal sentiment, our wide-awake and enterprising business residents are doing much to further the welfare of the city.

Atlanta has cause to appreciate the good work wrought by the chamber of commerce. Much has been accomplished through the instrumentality of this wide-awake organization. It still remains to be seen whether it can accomplish in the near future. To the end that its influence in building up Atlanta may be crowned with the largest possible measure of success every business and professional man in this city who is not already identified with it should hasten to enroll his name among its active members. Unless the progressive spirits of the community band themselves together in some organization like that of the chamber of commerce, there can be no real or substantial growth of the city.

Membership fees in the chamber of commerce have now been reduced to such a minimum that every loyal and public-spirited citizen of Atlanta, whatever his business or profession may be, should identify himself with this useful organization.

The chamber of commerce is fortunate in having at its head such able officers as President T. D. Nelson and others who are associated with him in the management of its affairs.

The banquet will, no doubt, have an inspiring effect on Atlanta's future. It will be an event of unusual importance.

## Home-Raised Wheat.

It will be good news to those who are fond of healthy and savory food that it is to be told that two hundred or more farmers in the neighboring state of Alabama have pledged themselves to sow from five to twenty bushels of wheat this fall.

Let us hope that this is but the beginning of a movement that will grow in Alabama, and from Alabama, spread to all the southern states, especially to Georgia, where from the old Oconee trail to the Tennessee line there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land capable of producing from ten to thirty bushels to the acre.

This is a movement which, if persisted in, will emancipate our pockets from the necessity of paying tribute to the west, and our hands from the dependence on one brand of "patent" flour in which the essence of the wheat has either been wholly destroyed, or substituted for kaolin or some other mixture of equal weight and fineness.

General Toombs remarked on one occasion that the people of the south had eaten enough kaolin in their "patent" flour since the day to build a ten-foot wall around a grave yard as big as Georgia. The remark was made in the seventies, and since then there has been no intermission in the consumption of "patent" flour, which, if it be free from "substitutes," has been ground and rolled until the vital principle of wheat has been eradicated.

From the same objections that apply to steam-ground wheat apply more forcibly to steam-ground flour. Instead of the flour that our mothers knew so well how to manipulate, we have the patent flour, which, to approach the old-time flour in lightness must be coaxed with various brands of "patent" flour. Retaining the life of the wheat, the biscuit has not the pallor of death.

Let it be borne in mind by all who would preserve their digestive organs that the natural color of real flour is not the deadly white characteristic of "patents." The pallor of the "patents" has been produced by processes that are unnatural and unnecessary, for no sensible person would demand snow-white flour merely for the sake of the kaolin it contains or because the vitality of the wheat has been destroyed; but one or

the other of these results must be resorted to to produce perfect white flour. We cry halt, therefore, to the movement which has begun in Alabama, and repeat the hope that it may spread until it reaches Georgia. The finest wheat lands in the world are to be found in the valleys and lowlands of the Piedmont region, and in that region we include the Oconee country. There is no reason why every bushel of wheat consumed in Georgia may not be grown here. Such was indeed the case before the war, when our farms were self-sustaining and wealth-producing. Such would be the case again if the great bulk of our farmers followed their calling with the keen instincts of business men.

There are many, indeed, who do apply business principles to farming, and these men are invariably prosperous, no matter what the state of trade may be.

## Postal Banks and the Farmers.

Mr. Wilmer Atkinson, of The Farm Journal, published in Philadelphia, contends that the adoption by this country of the postal banking system, is urgently demanded by the present needs of the American farmer.

In support of this contention the editor shows that, under existing conditions, our farmers are left wholly without adequate banking facilities, to say nothing of the encouragement which such facilities hold out for frugality and thrift. According to the figures which he cites in this connection, the average distance in New England from the postoffice to the nearest savings bank is ten miles; in the middle states, twenty miles; in the southern states, thirty-three miles; in the western states, twenty-six miles; and in the Pacific states, fifty-two miles. The average distance for the entire United States is twenty-nine miles. These figures clearly show that present banking facilities are wholly inadequate to meet the demands of the farmer, and that something must be done by way of supplement, if not by substitute.

In advocating the adoption of postal banks, the editor contends that behind these banks is the strong arm of the government, making them absolutely safe; and that furthermore, by establishing postal banks in connection with the various postoffices throughout the country, the farmers would be supplied with such facilities for the deposit and withdrawal of funds as would be equal to those of other classes which are not reached by present banking facilities.

Summing the argument, which he makes in favor of postal banks, the editor enumerates the following advantages to accrue from their establishment: absolute security from loss; a return in the way of interest on savings; convenience in making deposits; repayment not affected by fluctuations in the value of money; and the fact that the system of postal banks would be a powerful factor in the development of thrift and economy, and education of the young to a knowledge of the value and management of money. So far as the country at large is concerned, he contends that the establishment of postal banks would be a powerful factor in the development of thrift and economy, and education of the young to a knowledge of the value and management of money.

## Questions of Democracy.

The Times, of Valdosta, edited by the postmaster of that town, who resides in Macon and edits a quasi-republican newspaper there, seems to be somewhat exercised over the question "who are democrats?" and devotes an editorial article to the consideration of the subject. We do not see why the postmaster at Valdosta should be interested in the subject at all, except to prove that he is not a democrat, and so retain control of the postoffice as well as his place with the republican organ—The Macon Telegraph.

The Valdosta paper (edited from Macon) is somewhat stumped by Mr. Cleveland's definition of "the underlying principles of party organization," and so it backs back to what The Constitution said about fundamental principles, and seems to think it has found a material disagreement, though it is wise enough not to flourish its discovery in a way to attract much attention. As a matter of fact, there is no discrepancy in the subject at all, except to prove that he is not a democrat, and so retain control of the postoffice as well as his place with the republican organ—The Macon Telegraph.

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## A Gratifying Sequel.

A gratifying sequel to the recent disgraceful affair at Fort Sheridan, information has come from Washington stating that Secretary Alger, of the war department, has been ordered to investigate the matter, and to report to the president. This is a gratifying sequel to the recent disgraceful affair at Fort Sheridan, information has come from Washington stating that Secretary Alger, of the war department, has been ordered to investigate the matter, and to report to the president.

Does The Constitution believe that there was ever a fundamental principle in the party that permitted the compromise with the southern element in the reconstruction of the country? Is it a fundamental principle of the party to invite in populists, republicans, socialists and others to control the organization? Is it a fundamental principle of the party to nominate a man from another party to the high office of president simply because he appears to be the loudest splinter in the plank that was the least democratic of all?

We assume that the matter to which the postmaster at Valdosta refers is that which embodies the demand for the restoration of silver to its old place in our currency, and whether the silver question is a matter of party or of principle, it is a matter of party to the postmaster at Valdosta, who is not a democrat, and so retain control of the postoffice as well as his place with the republican organ—The Macon Telegraph.

The paragraph which we have quoted from the Valdosta postmaster's pen is something more than an inquiry. It involves a tirade against the democratic party of the country and against the democratic party of Georgia, which has been demanding the restoration of silver for twenty years. It involves, too, an attack on the postmaster's neighbors who are democrats. The party in demanding the restoration of silver, is compromised with no discordant element, and invited the co-operation of no man who could not accept the principles of the party as a means of restoring good government to the country. There was no cutting, trimming or fudging in any part of the Chicago platform, but, on the contrary, the true voice of the party, unflinching by the anti-democrats from republican states, was heard.

What the democrats of Georgia did at their convention, the democrats of the nation did at the Chicago convention. The element which had formerly been conspicuous in committing the party to the degradation of hedging and dodging vital issues, practically retired from the convention. Nobody wept over them, and nobody named them except for pretending to be democrats after they had announced their opposition to democratic doctrine.

Let it be supposed that The Constitution is undertaking to argue with the postmaster of Valdosta, who is also editor of the quasi-republican organ—The Macon Telegraph. We simply desire to make his attitude as conspicuous as he seems to desire it. We agree with The Dublin Dispatch that he feels, in connection with the silver question, that he will not be able to retain it—but he has not failed to present to the people of Georgia a most "nauseating spectacle," as The Dispatch suggests.

## A Vanishing Industry.

The Chicago Tribune calls attention to the fact that one of the noteworthy conditions affecting the states of Indiana and Ohio is the alarming decrease in the supply of natural gas in those states.

For several years past the greater part of all the natural gas used in this country has been supplied from the states of Indiana and Ohio. In 1896 the value of all the natural gas produced in the state of Pennsylvania aggregated only \$5,258,610 against the enormous valuation of \$18,237,500 put upon the product of 1895. The state of Ohio has never been a prolific producer of natural gas as the state of Pennsylvania, but the figures for the Buckeye State show a corresponding diminution. In 1889 Ohio produced \$2,515,669 worth of natural gas, whereas in the present time the total output is valued at only \$1,172,400.

Of the states producing natural gas in Indiana is the youngest. Only a few years have elapsed since the resources of the state in this direction were first discovered, but the total valuation of Indiana's yearly supply of natural gas has gradually diminished from \$5,718,000 in 1893 to only \$5,043,635 in 1896. As the Indiana gas fields are much younger than those of Pennsylvania and Ohio, it is likely that they will continue to yield a liberal supply of gas for some time to come. Of it is underneath the earth's crust; but, from superficial indications, the natural gas industry in the United States is doomed to ultimate extinction. This is further shown by the figures for the entire country. In 1889 the value of all the natural gas in the United States aggregated \$2,629,875, whereas in 1896 it aggregated only \$12,002,512. Evidently, from these figures, the natural gas industry in the United States will soon be relegated to the past, unless other sources of supply are discovered.

Over the university is to come a struggle for co-education also, but it is a tose-up in which side will win is the question. Some prophets will rise to vent their eloquence on the rights of the blooming sex, while others will howl down their tendency in Georgia for the girls to get out of their prescribed spheres. This is a question upon which new-born orators will suddenly rise to stations of superior grandeur and give their lungs ample exercise.

On another question also there is promise of a lively mix-up and that is the renewal of the movement to have a separate office for the insurance business of the state. This fight was headed by Dr. Long, of Atlanta, who has been elected to the assembly. It will be taken up again with active energy. There is an old story about the purpose of the Blacklock committee being behind this movement, but those who know believe that this committee had other objects in view—objects of course that pertained to the question of forwarding his economical administration of all departments.

This, too, will be a bone of contention.

While the people of the gold fields of Georgia are making a great flourish of triumph at the recent discoveries and promises of rich development in that line there is an unostentatious Klondike of a different variety in another section. During the present year the output of bauxite from Georgia has been remarkable. Up to the present time the output of the state is found in rich deposits, the yield for the past few months has been very great. Almost a train load goes out every week and is carried on to Pittsburgh to be made into aluminum. The development of north Georgia in this line will be as notable as the gold discovery.

General John B. Gordon, who is at home for the month of October, is enjoying his rest at his country home in Kirkwood. He is recuperating rapidly and will be ready to continue to fulfill his lecture engagements in November.

Great interest is taken in the result of the game of football between the university and the Tech, which is to take place on October 23. A special train will be run from Atlanta, and the reduced fare will cause a large crowd to go over.

Ex-Senator Monroe, of Buena Vista, believes that the cotton crop of the state will be far below all expectations. He was here yesterday and talking of the situation in a rather discouraging way. As to the prospects for the future, he said that it has been cut off almost altogether.

Colonel Robert Hodges, of Macon, who has been in Atlanta for several days on legal business, returned yesterday.

Mr. W. C. Battey, one of the most prominent citizens of Fort Myers, Fla., passed through the city yesterday. He is returning from a trip to the south, and was in the west. On his trip he met several influential and wealthy parties who will invest large sums of money in his part of Florida. Mr. Battey was in New York about ten days and had a good opportunity to study the situation. Either one of the four men he met, or all of them, he said, were working with Tammany. If Low had such an organization back of him he would be elected, provided he had the support of only one opponent.

"I think Van Wyck will lead, with Tracy second and Low third. I may be mistaken, but I was in New York about ten days and had a good opportunity to study the situation. Either one of the four men he met, or all of them, he said, were working with Tammany. If Low had such an organization back of him he would be elected, provided he had the support of only one opponent.

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## POINTS BY THE WAY.

These melancholy days of ante-assembly agitation are bursting with plots and counter-plots for future plays of the politicians. Prophets who are opening the chestnut burr of politics just now have found several good surprises.

It is conceded that the race of the next speakership has taken definite form, and already the attitude of certain members indicates that they will not give a modest declination to the platter if it is shoved in their direction.

Now looms up another luminary. The star Colonel E. Wright, of Dougherty, is in the ascendant. He is the latest Richmond in the potato patch, and is getting in training. It is said, to give you most puerile air knight's right royal tilt. During the last session of the house the gentleman from the town of fifteen arseholes was a silent but potent factor. He was rather like the arseholes which he came to see, but there was a depth to his doings which showed that although an inconspicuous state politician he had material for development to higher spheres.

Now it is said that he is ready to get on the stretch at a sure pace, and when the next house comes will be the one to watch. He has the names of Mr. Blalock, of Fayette, and of Mr. Little, of Muscogee, have been spoken of. These have been considered candidates. It is said that some of the members have made the mistake of supposing that Speaker Jenkins will get out of office for the purpose of running for governor. His friends tell him that he will still remain in office and will be in the break for the speakership. Hon. Hewitt Hall, of Coweta, is another candidate who will be on hand, it is said.

Just now the plot is thickening, and it is a deuce to educate that Colonel Ed Wright, of Albany, will get in the game.

As to the work of the general assembly there is promise of two warm fights early in the session, and if these are indicative of what will come, the fall meeting in Georgia will be as lively as a basket of roasted chestnuts.

The Blacklock committee is to throw down the first gauntlet when the recommendation comes that the federal appropriation shall be taken from the state university and put to other uses. Just after this recommendation was made, the committee introduced a bill providing for the erection by the state of an agricultural college where the practical science of the plow is to be taught. This bill is to be framed by Hon. Pope Brown, of Pulaski. He has interested himself in the question at hand quite actively between sessions, and during July made a trip to the industrial college presided over by General Stephen D. Lee, where the practical art of tilling the fertile globe is taught. He returned enthused over the idea of putting such an institution in Georgia, and at the state agricultural convention, which met at Toccoa, he told his associates that he was determined to have the bill introduced in the legislature.

Mr. Brown believes that outside of the university there should be an institution especially devoted to the farmers, where practical agriculture should be taught. With others he avows that he is no enemy of the military rule in Georgia, but he has made in the line of instructing the idea of the farmer had how to shoot.

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## GREATER NEWYORK CAMPAIGN.

Captain Evan P. Howell, who has been in New York on a brief visit, has returned and talks with interestingness of the political campaign in Greater New York.

"I was there for ten days," he said yesterday, "and watched with considerable interest the turns of the political kaleidoscope. I do not believe the people of New York have ever so stirred up as they are today. The four candidates and their friends are all hard at work, and the friends of each seem confident of success. It is a very easy matter to get up a big political meeting at any time, and from now on until the day of the election, November 2, New York will be a seething whirlpool of political contention."

"Which in your opinion is the strongest ticket?"

"To my mind, there is no doubt that Judge Van Wyck is the strongest candidate for mayor. He has the prestige of democratic leadership, and Tammany is the best work of his history. It is very significant that the Tracy men credit Tammany as being the second strongest ticket, and so with the Low men, and so with the George men. Each believe, or pretend to believe, that their favorite will be elected, but all are confident that the second place will go to the Tammany ticket."

"One trouble with Low's ticket is that, while he is an able man, the men behind him are not. The Strong administration, Mayor Strong, who was elected by the democrats and republicans on a reform ticket as the result of the Lexow investigation. He had a very trying ordeal in attempting to please the various elements which contributed to his success in appointments to office. He pleases nobody, and he is not a reformer. He is a man who will do good and bad in certain social questions, and he failed to satisfy either. The Raines law was so administered that even his friends admit it to be a failure. So it is with other reforms instituted by the Strong administration. The only thing that was accomplished was the removal of Colonel Waring's street cleaning department, but the Tammany men say that he spent three times as much as they did, and that they could have done even better than Waring has done if they had been willing to tax the people as much. It is generally conceded that the mayor's office has never been improved, and it is certain that the Strong administration has raised taxes very much, and is the most expensive the city has ever had. Another cause of complaint is against General Collis about improvements on the street. This has been a source of great dissatisfaction. Miles of streets have been laid out, and the contractors seem to be the bosses and take their own time."

"What about Mr. George's strength?"

"It is greatly exaggerated. The Tracy men and the Low men have been using Mr. George as a slogan, and he has divided the democrats. Mr. George claims to be the democratic candidate, but he has allied with men who have always been opposed to the regular democratic organization. Mr. George never was considered an organized democrat, while Mr. Van Wyck has always been a democrat. Mr. George never voted outside the democratic ticket, and he never stayed in the city. He is the fourth after the vote is counted. Mr. James A. Gray, formerly a member of the council of Atlanta, has been one of George's most active supporters, and Mr. L. P. Barnes, another gentleman once quite prominent in Atlanta local politics, has been a strong supporter of George. Mr. Gray was nominated for district attorney on the Union Democracy ticket, which was the combination which first brought out George and nominated a full ticket. A few days ago Tom Johnson worked the deal by which Mr. George took for his own the Citizens' Union county ticket, and this very much exasperated the friends of Mr. Gray and others of the Union Democracy ticket. George was placed in close alliance with the Citizens' Union movement, and some of his strongest supporters have deserted him on the ground that this action placed Mr. George in the hands of the Citizens' Union, and joining an element which stood for almost everything, from mugwumpism to protection."

"General Tracy's support comes from the republican organization. All the republicans in the Strong administration will be with him, and will all the state and federal office holders. Whatever may be said of Platt and Quigg, they are sharp, shrewd politicians and they both understand and act on Talleyrand's definition of the word gratitude—that it is a live assent of favors to come." With the patronage they handle in New York, and the national affairs, they have a very strong position and they are working it for all it is worth."

"Who do you think will be elected?"

"If all four candidates remain in the field, or even if Mr. George drops out, which is not probable, I think the democratic nominee, Van Wyck, will be elected. The effort to make it appear that the regular democrats throughout the country discredit the Tammany movement is absurd. Some of the New York papers are urging this for the purpose of dividing the democrats, and it is noticeable that throughout the country the newspapers which discredited the democracy have been almost without exception champions of the contention of George's regularity as the democratic nominee. Instead of this being true, the most prominent democratic leaders throughout the country sympathize with Van Wyck and want to see him elected."

"Tammany Hall is undoubtedly the strongest political organization in New York, and those best acquainted with conditions there believe that Van Wyck will win. The betting is ten to seven in his favor, without takers. Tammany works night and day and secretary of either of the other tickets who becomes dissatisfied goes to Tammany. Tammany is carefully canvassing every election precinct, and reports are made twice a week. It has no dissension in its ranks, and the fourth of the story of trouble and contention among Tammany leaders are unfounded and instituted for a purpose. The crowd and the best working politicians in New York are working with Tammany. If Low had such an organization back of him he would be elected, provided he had the support of only one opponent."

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## THE WEATHER.

At 5 p. m. last night the area of highest atmospheric pressure was over the north Atlantic coast and the center of lowest pressure over Nebraska with easy barometric gradients between. Temperature was in the southwest section and in the highest in the Mississippi valley. It had fallen in the northwest and was slightly higher in the south Atlantic states.

The weather was generally clear, the only rainfall being reported from Key West, New Orleans and Galveston. Forecast for today: Generally fair; perceptibly warmer.

## Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature, 74  
Daily normal temperature, 74  
Highest temperature, 82  
Lowest temperature, 66  
Total rainfall during 24 hours, .06  
Excess of precipitation, .01

## General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., October 14, 1897.

STATIONS.	Temp. at 8 p. m.	Highest Temp.	Precipitation, 12 hrs.
Albany, N. Y.	60	82	.00
Albany, N. Y.	60	82	.00
Albany, N. Y.	60	82	.00
Albany, N. Y.	60	82	.00
Albany, N. Y.	60	82	.00
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Albany, N. Y.	60	82	.00
Albany, N. Y.	60	82	.00

## Forecast for Tomorrow.

Virginia—Fair Friday; warmer, southerly winds.  
North and South Carolina and Georgia—Generally fair Friday; slightly warmer; east to south winds.  
Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—Generally fair Friday; continued warm east to south winds.  
Texas—Generally fair; continued warm southeasterly winds.

## MEETINGS.

A regular meeting of Electa Chapter No. 10, O. E. S., will be held this Friday, October 15th, at Masonic hall, chamber of commerce building. All members are requested to attend, and candidates will present themselves for the degrees.

MRS. M. W. RAUSCHENBERG, Secretary.  
MRS. J. A. ERMANN, Secretary.

## Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in Atlanta, Georgia, Friday, November 12, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. M. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

## NORMAN CLASS TO ADJOURN

County School Teachers Are Ready for the Fall Terms.

SCHOOLS OPEN NEXT MONDAY

Rules and Regulations of the New Graded System Will Be Announced This Afternoon.

The county teachers' normal class, which has been holding double daily sessions in the chamber of commerce since last Monday, will complete its work today and adjourn.

The county schools open next Monday and for the first time in the history of Fulton county the graded school system will be used in the county schools.

Fulton will be the first county in the state to adopt the graded system in the county schools.

This reformation is the work of the common schools is destined to have a far-reaching influence on all of the schools of the state. Under the old system, correct and proper supervision was impossible, while under the new system an effective supervision can be had.

The county board of education is entitled to great credit for the part it has taken in this direction, which promises far better results than the rural districts than have been possible in the past under the old system.

Never in the history of the county has such interest been displayed as the teachers have shown in this week's normal work. The instruction has been given by Dr. A. A. Marshall, a teacher of long experience and ripe scholarship. His lectures have been clear, convincing, entertaining as well as practical and instructive.

The county board of education has given to visitors to the city schools, the courtesy having been extended by action of the county board of education.

The teachers were most courteous and gave practical help to the county teachers who received by these visits. The teachers were most courteous and gave practical help to the county teachers who received by these visits.

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## SPEER ASKS FOR REFORM IN BANKS

Makes Some Strong Recommendations to the Legislature.

SAYS LAW SHOULD BE CHANGED

Officers Ought Not To Borrow on Questionable Security.

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS ARE ALSO CRITICIZED

Their Powers Should Be Restricted. State Treasurer's Report Shows \$422,246.20 on Hand.

The annual report of State Treasurer W. J. Speer was made public yesterday. Mr. Speer shows that the cash balance in the treasury when he succeeded Colonel It. H. Hardeman was \$466,923.08, and that the receipts since have been \$2,328,383.93, making a total of \$2,795,306.01. The disbursements during the same time amounted to \$2,374,065.76, leaving a balance of \$422,246.20. This balance, however, does not consist of cash but is largely represented by the semi-annual interest on the public debt paid on the first day of July last, advances to civil establishment for quarter just ended September 30th, the per diem and mileage for the extra session of the legislature and expenses of the investigating committee authorized by resolution approved February 4, 1897. For all of which warrants will be asked for at the proper time and will appear in the next annual report of the officer.

The most important part of Treasurer Speer's report is that in which he deals with the building and loan associations and the banks. He says:

Loan Associations.

"Under the act of 1891, and amendments thereto, every building and loan association incorporated under the laws of this state which does business in and outside of this state, and every such association incorporated under any other state and doing business within this state, state depository, or with some legally incorporated trust company, shall have now deposited with me as treasurer, state depository or with some trust company the amount of securities required under the act of 1891, and shall have added agreed deal of clerical labor, as well as reasonableness, to the office of treasurer."

"The building and loan association business has grown to such an extent in the last few years and in its daily requirements is so exacting that the service of an extra clerk in his office is required to look after the deposits of securities and other duties of the associations which the law imposes upon the treasurer, and for which no compensation is provided. This extra expense being necessarily borne by the treasurer. Under the act of 1891, it is doubtful as to whether the treasurer is entitled to the fees collected from these associations."

"It was the practice of my predecessor to retain the matter presented to him, but I have paid all such fees collected since I have been in office in accordance with the equities of the case, and I respectfully suggest that the general assembly make some provision to cover the extra duties placed upon this officer by reason of the building and loan business, or relieve it of this responsibility and extra labor by making state depositories and banks alone eligible to receive such deposits."

The Banks.

"In accordance with the provisions of law, the banks under the supervision of the state depository have been examined in number, have all been carefully examined by myself and assistant during the year, and all have rendered to this office a sworn statement of their condition from time to time as called for and have published same in their local newspapers. During the year covered by this report there have been three failures and three have gone into voluntary liquidation. The bank examiner, under the law, having no control over closed banks, I am unable to give any information as to their condition at this date. It is a pleasure for me to state that the banks now in operation are, with few exceptions, in good condition."

"My experience as bank examiner for the past few years has thoroughly convinced me that the supervision of state banks is a great benefit, not only to the depositors, but to the banks themselves, and with the enactment of legislation for the protection of depositors and to correct certain bad management of the part of some of the banks, this department can and should afford all the protection necessary to both depositor and stockholder against loss by bank failures. The additional protection to depositors and stockholders of banks in this state which, in my judgment, is necessary, is covered by the following suggestions:

"The loans to officers and directors of banks should be, in some way, restricted and more fully protected. Their own bank stock is not more a part of the assets for such loans, and it is not counted. This is the greatest difficulty with which the examiner has to deal, and is the prime cause of many bank failures."

Character Capital.

"The reserve fund of 10 per cent of deposits subject to check should consist only of cash, and not of bonds or other securities, and should figure in such reserve, and two-fifths of the 25 per cent should be actual cash, and not of bonds or other securities, which may, in the discretion of the bank examiner, be deducted from amount of deposits subject to check before computing reserve."

"A certain percentage of the net earnings of all banks should be carried to surplus account before any dividend is declared, until its surplus shall amount to 20 per cent of its capital stock, and no dividend should be declared until the surplus is equal to the net profits, deducting therefrom all losses and bad debts."

Require directors to make a thorough examination twice a year of the affairs of their banks, a report of their findings to be made a part of the records of the bank, and a copy of the report to be furnished at once to the bank examiner, the directors to be paid by the banks a reasonable fee for such service."

"Insolvency as applied to banks should be clearly defined, and when a bank is found to be insolvent the bank examiner should have authority to take immediate possession of such bank, and under regulations as the general assembly may provide, wind up its affairs for the benefit of creditors and stockholders."

Savings Institutions.

"Savings banks doing strictly savings business, and receiving no deposits subject to check, should not be required to carry

## RICHARD CROKER, THE BURLEY LEADER, WHO RULES THE NEW YORK SITUATION



Men do not follow weaklings. They may be craven and groveling and low and vile, but with their Adam's instinct they set the seal of leadership only upon the strongest among them. Not the fittest always, for, alas, the arm of the good is too often the weakest. For all the time of their history the sons of men have been willing and unwilling doers of the will of the giants of their time. Man instinctively follows the lead of him whose will is as iron, unchanged by the days, whose purpose is compelling, whose resolution unyielding. In the philosophy of man, whether one likes or not, he is forced to believe that in the mere matter of success it is better to have a strong purpose than a good one.

So the miracle and mystery of a single will bending to one common line of thought and action the myriad minds and wills and prejudices of the great multitude is as old as the race, and the spectacle of Richard Croker's tremendous personal force revolutionizing the political aspect in Greater New York is merely the history of humanity repeating itself.

Mr. Croker is the incarnation of strength and force. The seal of it is upon his rigid, hard-set countenance, the ring of it in his hard, quiet voice, the whole aspect of his manner of living and doing. One need not know his history, but needs simply to see him, to know instantly what manner of man Croker is. One would not take him for a philanthropist or patriot or a church leader from looking at him. One would not say that there is a man who would die for his country or his people, but rather, here is one who would die for himself, if need be. What would most impress one in this iron leader of men is the strength, taciturnity and bulldog tenacity lined and grained in his broad, full, firm face. His heavy neck is planted short upon his powerful shoulders and his broad jaw gives his dark, rigid face the appearance of a wall of steel. There is nothing inviting about Croker's face. It repels advances and is forbidding, almost sinister. He is dark—very dark, with stiff, short-cropped black beard that adds to the bulldog impression of the face. He dresses in good taste, but not showily.

The first time I ever saw Croker I met him at the train on which he came here from Alken, S. C. I had a telegram for him and a description, but the latter was worse than needless. A heavy, stocky man with fierce close-cut black beard came briskly from the crowd. He paid not the slightest heed to the jostling, clamoring dozens about him.

"Yes, this is Mr. Croker," I said. He turned around quickly, stopped, looked me over from head to foot, scowled darkly and said:

"The scowl deepened and he seemed but poorly satisfied when I explained why I had come. He did not know a thing about the political situation; he would like to know. What did I think of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bryan's chances? I had been in this country and ought to know. He had been in Europe. 'You have kept up with the situation,' I said. 'I have seen the papers, haven't you?'"

"I haven't read the papers," he said. "You can't tell from the papers."

No, he was out of politics, quite out. He didn't know a thing about Greater New York or what was going to happen there. He presumed Mr. Sheehan knew. Mr. Sheehan is a very good man, he said. That is the height of praise from Richard Croker.

More Trustees for Armory.

Additional trustees were chosen for the Fifth Regiment Armory Association yesterday. The two members from among the staff and field officers were chosen. They were Colonel Park Woodward and Major W. J. Kendrick. Mr. Joel Hurt was elected as the citizen at large. These men are all well fitted for the positions they have been elected to and will do much to further the scheme for the armory.

Mr. Croker is a great believer in the sort of personal liberty that will give to the rank and file of Tammany what they want to drink whenever they want it.

ROBERT ADAMSON.

## MR. ANGLIER'S PLAN FOR PARTY FUSION

The Republican Leaders Talk About a Political Union.

"TOO EARLY," SAYS JOHNSON

He Wants to Wait Until Before He Talks of the Wedding.

POPULISTS TO FIGHT FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Republicans Want Some of the State-house Offices—Two Parties Are Contemplating Fusion.

There's going to be a wedding in Georgia. Political conditions in the state have drawn two parties into a position where a union is necessary. The future of populism and republicanism depends entirely upon a certain condition that can only be created by a political amalgamation.

Fusion is the beacon light that is slowly but surely drawing together the two minor parties of Georgia. Fusion is their hope. Without fusion neither party is more than a circular figure that represents nothing.

Consequently there will be a fusion. "Fusion is the only wise and sensible policy for the republicans and populists of this state to pursue," said Lieutenant General Ed A. Angier of the republican party and United States district attorney for the northern district of Georgia.

"It's the only practicable solution of the difficulty that faces us," continued this apostle of Backism, who is now a power in the Georgia ring of republicanism.

"We republicans are not powerful enough to defeat the democrats single-handed and the populists can never hope to elect their ticket if the democrats are defeated in this state. It will require the combined efforts of the republicans and populists."

"With the two parties allied under one flag we can simply wipe the earth up with the democrats. I am in favor of a fusion that will give us a fair share of the spoils. We should never agree to fuse with any party that would not allow us an equitable division of the offices."

"Now I think this would be a good plan. Say let the populists have the governor and a part of the statehouse offices and give us some of the statehouse offices."

He speaks of a fusion that would make a good candidate for governor on the fusion ticket. He would make a bold, intrepid candidate who is not afraid to fight for his principles. Yancey is a strong man for the place."

"Doesn't Mr. Carter represent the sentiments of both the populists and republicans in this position? By this way we could almost if not entirely secure a majority of the legislature. By this plan the republicans can elect at least thirty-six members of the legislature and the populists without support can elect seventy or more."

"The republicans have a vote of 70,000 in the state. Subtract Atkinson's majority over Sean Wright in the last gubernatorial campaign and see how easily we could elect a fusion governor."

"Yes, fusion is the only sensible and practicable thing to do."

Mr. Angier said that if the fusion was not effected the republicans would put out a ticket of their own.

Johnson Favors Fusion.

Mr. Walter Johnson, the successor of Colonel Buck, is a warm advocate of fusion. When asked to express his opinion in regard to fusion he said:

"It's too early now to talk. Wait awhile and then I'll tell you what I think. Yes, I think Yancey is a strong man for governor."

In a previous interview Mr. Johnson said that he thought a fusion of the two parties in opposition to the democracy would mean the defeat of democracy. He at that time talked of Yancey Carter as a probable leader who would work for fusion.

In a short time Senator Carter will come down to Atlanta and confer with the leaders here in regard to the union of republicanism and populism.

Mr. Angier said yesterday that he did not know what plan would be pursued to effect the fusion. He did not know whether it would be done by a joint convention or by an agreement between recognized heads of the parties.

M'CULLOUGH IN ATLANTA.

The Alleged Wife Murderer Brought Here for Safe Keeping.

John McCullough, the man who has twice been charged with the charge of wife murder, and each time there being a mistrial, was brought to Atlanta yesterday for safe keeping.

McCullough looks none the worse for the trial he has been through. He has nothing to say, except his oft-repeated assertion that he is innocent.

The trial, which took place at Jonesboro, were witnessed by many people.

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and opinion as to his guilt seems to be about equally divided.

When the murder of Mrs. McCullough first occurred it was deemed best to keep the husband in the Fulton county jail, and he is here once more to await his trial. There is an old saying in the criminal practice that three trials are equal to an acquittal.

ONE PAID, BUT TWO DID NOT.

The Poore Insurance Case Is Causing Comment Here.

The case of Stephen O. Poore, executor of the estate of the late John J. Poore, against the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, is attracting a good deal of attention in this city. The death of Poore and the sensational developments afterwards are familiar history.

Poore had three policies which were issued from the agents of the companies in this city. One for \$10,000 with the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, one for \$10,000 with the Washington Life Insurance Company, and one for \$10,000 with the Atlanta Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Of these the Washington Life has been paid, but the Fidelity and the Atlanta Mutual decided to contest. In the present case against the Fidelity is won by the executor of the estate, the Atlanta Mutual will, of course, pay their policy. The case is attracting a good deal of attention through the insurance circles.

Marshall Makes His Report.

Major Gen. Marshall (Comah)—The quarterly report of the United States marshal's office of the southern district of Georgia has been completed and forwarded to Judge Speer at Mr. Army. The report makes a creditable showing for the new administration.

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## A SALOON KEEPER FINED BY RECORDER

Will Ellis To Pay \$25 and To Have His License Revoked.

### MARKED COIN IN THE CASE

The Woman's Mouth Punctured and the Eagle Scratched.

### REVOKED LICENSE MAY BE REVERSED

The Saloon Man Was Charged with Selling Beer After 10 O'clock. Evidence in Court.

Will Ellis, a saloon keeper, appeared before the recorder yesterday afternoon to answer to a charge of selling beer after closing hour of 10 o'clock, and the recorder found him guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of \$25 and costs of court. Under the city ordinance regulating the retail whiskey traffic in Atlanta a conviction of this kind in the police court revokes the saloon keeper's license. The case was an interesting one, involving a marked coin, a punctured mouth and a scratched eagle. The case was heard in the city and the one for which he was arraigned is at the corner of Decker and Pratt streets. The city detective swore that on last Saturday night they saw a marked silver dollar to a negro and sent him out at seven minutes after 10 o'clock. The negro returned with a bottle of beer and stated he had bought it at Ellis's saloon. The officers went at once to the saloon and, according to their testimony in the police court, they found the front door unlocked, and the back door, leading into an adjoining apartment, open. In the adjoining apartment there were several men and women drinking beer. They inspected the money in the cash drawer and discovered the marked dollar. The marks upon the coin were "a hole in the woman's mouth and a cut on the eagle's breast." The dollar was identified as the one which had been given the negro.

Ellis showed by his clerk and negro help, and two or three other men, that the doors of the saloon were closed at 10 o'clock and that he swore that no one sold after that hour. He disclaimed having anything to do with the rear room in which the officers say they saw men and women drinking beer.

Ellis himself was not at the saloon when the beer was alleged to have been sold after 10 o'clock, but was at his other place of business. Under the law, however, he is liable for any act of his employees. A police officer testified that he had had occasion to pass Ellis's saloon, on Decker street, a number of times, and had always found the place properly kept.

Ellis stated that he had always tried to run his business under the city ordinance and that he had been violated by a man who was due to pass Ellis's saloon, on Decker street, a number of times, and had always found the place properly kept. Ellis stated that he had always tried to run his business under the city ordinance and that he had been violated by a man who was due to pass Ellis's saloon, on Decker street, a number of times, and had always found the place properly kept.

The cases against Mr. George Seymour and Jim Hinson, employees of Ellis, were dismissed.

### A YEAR FOR HIS OATHS.

Judge Jones Gives Jack Barrow 12 Months for Cursing.

Judge H. A. Jones, of the city court of DeKalb county, yesterday sentenced Jack Barrow to the chain gang for using profane language before ladies.

On Tuesday Barrow and another negro named Richard Johnson boarded a car on the Traction line for Edgewood. The two threw themselves on the seats indifferently and proceeded to create as much annoyance for the other passengers as possible. They talked and cursed and swore and used every vile epithet in the vocabulary of profanity. A number of ladies were on the car, and several other passengers, who took no steps to stop their indecent conduct, but let them remain on the car until Bell street was reached.

Here they were put off. Deputy Sheriff Buchanan was notified and went to where the negroes were and attempted to take them in charge. They strongly resisted arrest. A number of others were called to the deputy's aid, and for several minutes a free fight was being waged. Buchanan struck one of the negroes over the head several times with a billy, and it is said that he fractured the skull of the negro Barrow.

Several doctors waited on him, and he was hardly able to go to the chain gang when his trial was over. The other negro still probably will be in the city jail. Judge Jones allowed no fine to be imposed on the negro, as his offense was so great. When he serves his present term he will be tried for the offense of resisting an officer. Both of the culprits were supposed to have been under the influence of liquor.

### Prison Nearly Empty.

When the turnkey at the police barracks made out his official report last evening at 8 o'clock there were but two persons occupying the cells. There was not a single prisoner and one of the inmates was a city prisoner and the other was a "sleeping" poor wanderer who had asked for a night's lodging. This is the first time in many months when the prisoners have been so few at that hour of the night. There are generally from ten to fifteen persons in the cells.

## SALVATION ARMY SOLDIER VICTORIOUS

Recorder Holds He Is Not Guilty of Blockading the Sidewalk.

### THE ARMY LONG ESTABLISHED

Not the Policy of the City To Interfere with the Meetings.

### THOSE ON THE SIDEWALKS ARE GUILTY

Officer Said He Could Make 500 Cases if He Wished—Interesting Trial Before the Recorder.

The Salvation Army was victorious in the police court yesterday afternoon and Acting Lieutenant Thomas C. McKnight marched out of the courtroom like a conquering hero.

As stated in The Constitution yesterday morning the acting lieutenant was arrested by Patrolman Kilpatrick on a charge of blockading the sidewalk on Marietta street, near Peachtree. The officer had received many complaints from merchants that the meetings of the Salvation Army at night caused the sidewalks to be so blocked as to interfere with trade and traffic. He notified acting lieutenant, who was in charge of blocking the sidewalk, but who refused to move and the case would be made against him. He didn't move and the case was made.

When the case was called the arresting officer stated that he wished a continuance on the ground that he had several important witnesses who were not present. He stated the case briefly to the court.

"Well, I don't see any use to continue the case," said the recorder, "for I will not hold the defendant liable if he is in the street. It was not he but the people on the sidewalk who did the blockading. If he was, as you say, in the street, I can't find him guilty of blocking the sidewalk, but you ought to have arrested the people on the walk."

"I would have to arrest about five hundred people," replied the officer, "and the recorder replied, 'for it was the five hundred people and not the man before me who did the blockading. And besides all that it has been the policy of the city of Atlanta not to disturb the Army in its street meetings so long as they are not causing trouble and are trying to do good in their way. This matter was decided a long while ago. The Salvation Army has been established in the city some twelve or fourteen years and has every night held their street meetings. It strikes me that the complaint is rather slow about coming in. I will continue the case, however, if it is wished and hear the evidence.'"

"You can dismiss the case then," said the officer, "for under your honor's ruling the recorder remarked, 'that you will have to make out a mighty strong case for me to convict.'"

Turning to the defendant the recorder asked, "Why can't you people get out in the middle of the street where the old artisan will use to be?"

"We used to hold our meetings there," replied the lieutenant, "but we could not get the people and so we moved to our present location and now have good crowds."

The lieutenant marched out of the court room, and it is not probable that he will again be disturbed.

### Pete Baker Returns.

On Monday night the Wilber Company begins a return engagement at the Lyceum, which will continue for a week and the expenses of Thursday evening.

The Wilber company considers the flattering reception of a week ago and the immense business done as a reason for a return engagement. Pete Baker is not, as he is called, but he is just now at that age when he is more capable than ever to use his remarkable talents.

The prices next week will be for the Wilber company 10, 20 and 30 cents. Ladies free Monday night under the usual condition.

### "A Puritan Romance."

Isabelle Evesson and Estelle Clayton will be seen here for the first time as joint stars in the new romantic comedy, "A Puritan Romance," which will be presented at the Lyceum theater next Thursday evening. The ladies are two of the most beautiful and talented actresses on the American stage. They are sisters and Miss Clayton is the author of the piece. It is a play of Puritan life, but not of a Puritan order.

It is strictly a comedy, the scenes of which are laid in Salem, Mass., in the year 1690. The dialogue bristles with quaint humor and the comedy interests predominate throughout the story. Miss Evesson will play the leading character of Dorothy and Miss Clayton that of a Dutch maid servant from New Amsterdam, bound out to the Puritans.

The company supporting them is of unusual excellence. It includes a well-known New York favorite, W. H. Elwood, Myron Calice, A. C. Delaney, C. W. Macdonald, Grace Huntington, Virginia Buchanan, Imogene Eberle, Augusta Durgin and Fannie Hunt. The plays are elaborately mounted with special scenery, novel electrical effects and extraordinary incidental music.

### New Uniforms for Police.

The new uniforms for the policemen have arrived and patrolmen are receiving them from Hirsch Bros., and as soon as the chief returns to the city they will appear in them for the first time. The uniforms for the officers are up to date in every respect and are of the style of the uniform worn by police officers in all the large cities.

### A Small Fire.

There was a small blaze at the residence of Mr. J. B. Redwine last night about 8 o'clock, caused by mosquito netting catching fire. The department was called out and the fire was quickly extinguished. Outside of the loss of nothing and some bedding the loss was nothing.

## ATLANTA DAY AT NASHVILLE'S SHOW

The Gate City Will March Forth in All Her Splendor.

### THE DATE IS OCTOBER 28TH

Important Conference in the Mayor's Office Yesterday Morning.

### THE ENTIRE FIFTH REGIMENT MAY GO

Police Department Will Also Be in Parade—To Be a Gala Occasion for the Centennial.

The climax of the great Tennessee Centennial will be Atlanta day, October 28th. Mayor Collier, Colonel T. B. Neal, of the chamber of commerce, and General Passenger Agent Charles Harman, of the Western and Atlantic road, held a consultation in the mayor's office at the city hall yesterday morning at 11 o'clock for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the day set apart for the Gate City of the South in Nashville.

Within the next few days a formal invitation will be received from the exposition authorities requesting Atlanta to be present in body and in spirit on this occasion. The invitation will be accepted and Atlanta will march forth in all her glory to impress the world with the fact she is the greatest of the great.

The idea is new. An Atlanta day was not on the original program of the exposition. Georgia has had her day; so has Chicago, New York and Baltimore, but it remains for Atlanta, with the blaze of trumpets, much official pomp and ceremony, to furnish the crowning event of the great Centennial.

Atlanta never does anything by halves. The old Atlanta spirit that has made Atlanta a city of the future is still in the heart of the city. The city is being manifested by local business men, and this city will make the grandest showing of any municipality in the world. The city is being manifested by local business men, and this city will make the grandest showing of any municipality in the world.

Although the movement has been started, in fact discussed officially for the first time yesterday morning, those directly interested say thousands of Atlantians will be there to see the parade. The parade of the whole city will go, the railroads will offer the cheapest rate in the history of the roads, and immense crowds will take advantage of the city's edge security by putting in cheaply.

Wanted To Enlarge the Bond. All the committee seemed in favor of granting the new franchise. Councilman Lumpkin thought the bond should be enlarged to \$100,000. He took the position that the city had no guarantee that the company would begin work, and that even if they did begin work, they would not be able to complete it.

The other committee men did not take the view of Councilman Howard. They wanted to take some step to prevent a repetition of the former franchise, which granted the company authority to begin work without any bond. The committee decided to take some step to prevent a repetition of the former franchise, which granted the company authority to begin work without any bond.

Free 'Phones for Schools. Besides the twenty-four free telephones which the Standard phone company propose to give the city, Colonel James stated yesterday morning that he would give a telephone for every public school in Atlanta free of charge. This seemed to strike the committee favorably, and the school trustees will no doubt accept the offer.

The board of electrical control will supervise the work, and the new franchise of the company, if at any time work does not proceed, will not be renewed. The board of electrical control will supervise the work, and the new franchise of the company, if at any time work does not proceed, will not be renewed.

### GEORGIA WINS SECOND PLACE.

State Gets High Rank in Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons.

Georgia has won second place in the general grand chapter Royal Arch Masons of the United States. At the session of the grand chapter in Baltimore yesterday this announcement was made, and following came the announcement that Georgia had won second place in the general grand chapter Royal Arch Masons of the United States.

The following was received from John P. Shannon, grand master of the grand chapter of the United States, Dr. J. W. Taylor was elected grand general deputy grand high priest of Royal Arch Masons.

One of the spicy features of the litigation was the allegation made by Miss Cooper that Mrs. Cunningham was crazy, alluding it is said to the weakness of Mrs. Cunningham for Christianity. Mrs. Cunningham was represented by Mr. Eugene and Gordon Mitchell and Miss Cooper was represented by Colonel W. T. Moyers.

During the progress of the trial Mrs. Cunningham produced a number of witnesses who swore that she was sane and that she was a woman of more than ordinary mental capacity. Miss Cooper then tendered in court through her attorney a deed from Mrs. Cunningham made in 1890, and a letter written in 1891 by Mrs. Cunningham admitting she had no claim to the place.

Miss Cooper made a dramatic climax to the case by weeping in court over her victory and inviting her vanquished opponent to occupy the house as long as she needed its shelter.

## STANDARD FOLK THEIR FIGHT

Council's Committee Granted the New Franchise Yesterday.

### WILL BEGIN WORK IN 30 DAYS

Must Give New Bond and Have 2,000 'Phones in a Year.

### MEANS CHEAPER SERVICE FOR ATLANTA

Public Schools Will Be Supplied Free of Charge—Ruling of the Electric Committee.

The Atlanta Standard Telephone Company has won its fight for a renewed franchise. The committee on electric lights and ordinances and legislation held a joint session at the city hall yesterday morning, and unanimously decided to give the company another chance to put in their exchange.

The Standard people, however, must be punctual. They must begin work within thirty days, must have 2,000 telephones in operation in twelve months, must not stop work unless for unavoidable reasons for as much as thirty days after first dirt is broken, and must give a gilt edge bond of \$5,000 that the streets will not be impaired by the laying of conduits.

The Bell company was present, as usual, presented, not by Mr. Gentry, however, but by Mr. West, Colonel Joe James, representing the Standard, wished to submit his contracts to the committee, and Chairman Maddox asked Mr. West to withdraw, which he did. The Standard people, therefore, had the floor to themselves, and there were no live controversies as of the day before.

Colonel James showed several documents to the committee, showing that he had signed contracts with Philadelphia firms for the work of laying the wires, and that work would begin, he hoped, within a week. He stated that he had nothing against the Bell company, except that he intended to break up the monopoly which they had here for several years by putting in cheaper phones.

All the committee seemed in favor of granting the new franchise. Councilman Lumpkin thought the bond should be enlarged to \$100,000. He took the position that the city had no guarantee that the company would begin work, and that even if they did begin work, they would not be able to complete it.

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### THEY WILL HONOR THE DEAD.

Veterans Will Have a Service Next Sunday Night.

The annual memorial service of camp 159, of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, will be held next Sunday night at the First Baptist church.

Rev. W. W. Landrum will deliver the annual address, having been invited to do so some time ago by camp 159. All of the veterans are expected to be present, and there will be several other addresses made.

The services will be solemn and impressive, being the usual service for such occasions by the veterans. The church will be specially decorated for the occasion.

### Protection to Advertisers.

It very often happens that when customers call for well advertised articles they are told that there are substitutes which are "just as good." This is an injustice to advertisers and an injustice to customers. Purchasers should be careful to insist upon being given the article for which they ask. Do not accept substitutes, which in most instances are not "just as good."

General C. A. Evans, commander of the state of Georgia, has just begun upon a plan of organization for the reunion next year. He has addressed a letter to all commanders of camps, calling upon them to get their chapters in shape for the purpose of a more thorough organization.

It is the province of General Evans, however, to organize only with reference to the reunion outside of Atlanta. As to the entertainment of the veterans here, this will rest upon the people of the city.

In taking the initiative by getting the state forces in line for the reunion it is the idea of those who are interested in the great gathering that Atlanta should follow close behind, and that definite preparation should at once begin upon the part of the city and the business men.

This feature of the work will probably be taken up by the chamber of commerce. President Neal is much interested in the movement, and is in hearty sympathy with the work. He was in attendance upon the Nashville reunion and it was at that session that the invitation of Atlanta was pressed. It was not his idea when first at Nashville that Atlanta should enter her bid for the old vets, as he thought it would be too great a task to entertain them, but after a stay of several days he became convinced that as a business proposition alone it was a good thing to have the vets, and for this reason outside of all inducements of sentiment he favored the move.

## SPRINZ MURDER IS AGAIN A MYSTERY

Both of the Accused Men Have Been Liberated.

### A NO BILL FOR FRANK MORRIS

Both He and Dr. Kilpatrick Are Now Free Men Again.

### REAL CRIMINAL REMAINS UNDISCOVERED

The Murder Was a Shocking One and It Now Appears as if It Will Never Be Solved.

The murder of Joe Sprinz, whose mutilated body was found in his house in Midville, Ga., last April, is again enshrouded in mystery, blacker and darker than when the crime was first discovered.

The latest feature of the case is the action of the grand jury in returning a "no bill" against Frank Morris, an ex-marshal of Midville, who was one of those accused of the crime. This throws the case again open to speculation, and there seems to be in sight no immediate solution of the mystery.

The trained detectives still believe their men are guilty, but it is not even enough evidence to warrant the finding of an indictment. This the detectives charge to prejudice and popular feeling for the accused men, and they have returned to their homes.

It was Mrs. Sprinz who swore out the warrant against Dr. J. J. Kilpatrick, of Midville, charging him with the murder, and Detective "Bill" Jones, of this city, who is one of the best known men in his line of work in the state, was employed to investigate the case and work up evidence against the physician.

Dr. Kilpatrick was liberated by the justice of the peace, before whom he was taken for preliminary trial. The evidence against Kilpatrick was that the murder was the family physician of the Sprinz people and was enamored with Mrs. Sprinz. It was charged that he had sent her to Macon to be treated for an ailment, but never returned, so she would be out of town when he killed her husband.

Kilpatrick in his defense showed that Mrs. Sprinz was afflicted with an incurable ailment of such a nature that no sensible physician would have married her. He stated emphatically that he had never been with her and never had her. He proved an alibi until 10 o'clock on the night of the murder and said that after leaving his friends he had gone directly to bed.

After Kilpatrick had been liberated by the grand jury, attention turned to ex-Marshal Frank Morris, who was one of the accused. It was stated that Morris was in the habit of carrying a small-size billy and the wound on the head of the dead man was evidently inflicted with such an instrument.

It was also shown by the prosecution that Sprinz and Morris had had an altercation only a few days before the murder was committed, but the evidence which was most damaging to Morris was that to which the grand jury paid the least attention. A man of Midville, Thippen by name, swore that he had seen Morris in the house of Sprinz only a short time before the murder was committed, and that he had seen Morris with a witness who corroborated by a number of negroes.

The defense, on behalf of Morris, however, attempted to prove that Thippen was a man of utter irresponsibility, while the testimony which corroborated his statement was given by negroes. The grand jury was of the opinion that the evidence was not sufficiently binding to warrant an indictment against Morris and consequently returned "no bill."

The murder of Joe Sprinz was one of the most sensational and shocking tragedies that has ever occurred in that section of the state. He was a man of influence and prominence in Midville and the surrounding country and always bore a good reputation.

### THEY WILL HONOR THE DEAD.

Veterans Will Have a Service Next Sunday Night.

The annual memorial service of camp 159, of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, will be held next Sunday night at the First Baptist church.

Rev. W. W. Landrum will deliver the annual address, having been invited to do so some time ago by camp 159. All of the veterans are expected to be present, and there will be several other addresses made.

The services will be solemn and impressive, being the usual service for such occasions by the veterans. The church will be specially decorated for the occasion.

Protection to Advertisers. It very often happens that when customers call for well advertised articles they are told that there are substitutes which are "just as good." This is an injustice to advertisers and an injustice to customers. Purchasers should be careful to insist upon being given the article for which they ask. Do not accept substitutes, which in most instances are not "just as good."

General C. A. Evans, commander of the state of Georgia, has just begun upon a plan of organization for the reunion next year. He has addressed a letter to all commanders of camps, calling upon them to get their chapters in shape for the purpose of a more thorough organization.

It is the province of General Evans, however, to organize only with reference to the reunion outside of Atlanta. As to the entertainment of the veterans here, this will rest upon the people of the city.

In taking the initiative by getting the state forces in line for the reunion it is the idea of those who are interested in the great gathering that Atlanta should follow close behind, and that definite preparation should at once begin upon the part of the city and the business men.

## YOUR GOOD SENSE

Is evidenced more by the shoes you wear than by any other article of your dress. And so, also, is your good taste.

### WE SELL MORE STYLE AND COMFORT AND DURABILITY IN SHOES THAN CAN BE HAD FOR THE SAME MONEY ELSEWHERE. Below are some sample instances.

#### MEN'S SHOES.

Fall weight Welt Sole, Lace and Congress Shoes, in all style toes, for.....\$2.00 Pair

Men's Calf, Goodyear Welt Sole, Lace and Congress Shoes, a \$3 grade, for.....\$2.50 Pair

Men's French Calf and Vici Kid Hand-sewed Welt Sole, Lace and Congress Shoes, coin, opera and razor toe.....\$3.00 Pair

#### WOMEN'S SHOES.

Ladies' Kid, Coin Toe, Heel and Spring Heel, Lace and Button Shoes, for.....\$2.00 Pair

Ladies' Vici Kid, Medium Hand-turn and Welt Soles, Coin, Needle and Opera Toe Shoes, lace and button.....\$3.00 Pair

#### MISSIES' SHOES.

Misses' Kangaroo, Calf, Vici Kid and Bright Dongola Shoes, coin toe, lace or button, spring heel, in sizes 12 to 2, for.....\$1.50 Pair

Misses' Fine Bright Dongola, Coin Toe, Button School Shoes, sizes 12 to 2, for.....\$1.25 Pair

#### BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES.

Boys' and Youth's Calf, Coin Toe, Lace Shoes, for.....\$1.25 and \$1.50 Pair

#### Men's Furnishings.

There is no sense in a man's going to some exclusively haberdashery store and paying 50c for a shirt, and 75c or \$1 more for the name the shirt bears. We can give him just as much quality, probably more, for his money, and we won't tax him anything for the name. This is true of everything else in Men's Furnishings.

#### SHIRTS.

Men's Madras Bosom Shirts, in fancy plaids, one pair of cuffs to match, for.....98c

Men's French Bosom Shirts, made of French Percale, with one pair of cuffs to match, for.....75c

#### NIGHTSHIRTS.

Men's Nightshirts, made of a good quality of muslin, for.....50c

Men's Nightshirts, made of Wamsutta muslin, silk embroidered fronts, full sizes, for.....75c

#### NECKWEAR.

Men's Silk Neckwear, in clubs, bows, four-in-hands and tecks; all the latest things in plaids and Roman stripes. 25c each

Men's Silk Flowing and Tecks and Four-in-hands, at.....50c each

#### BOYS' WAISTS.

Boys' Waists, made of plaided front, 3 plaits in back. 50c each

#### BOYS' NIGHTSHIRTS.

Boys' Nightshirts, good quality muslin, silk embroidered fronts. 50c each

#### GORILLAS INVITE THE LADIES.

Minstrels Say the Ladies Will Be Given a Cordial Welcome.

The Gorilla minstrels, who are to give a benefit performance at the Grand, extend a cordial invitation to the ladies. The show will be upon a high plane and will contain no features that will be distasteful, say the Corilla band.

A large amount of work was done yesterday on the new Gorilla hall, which is to be the home of the new season's order. The hall is over the Maddox-Rucker bank and is being elegantly fitted up.

One of the features of the benefit entertainment will be a word guessing scheme. The word will be composed of letters, which will be represented by persons on the stage. The ladies will select the word which will be given a handsome prize.

#### CAMDEN SOMMERS MAKES REPLY

Grandson Says He Wanted To Protect the Name of His Grandfather.

Glennville, W. Va., October 14.—Camden Sommers made the statement for publication, following that of Governor Atkinson in reference to the trial of Mr. Atkinson: "I have no comments to make concerning the merits of the case beyond my former statement. A negro boy jumped from the present trial, whereby unscrupulous counsel and witnesses for the defense were enabled to secure a verdict. I will hereafter studiously avoid giving them even a shadow of an idea as to resort to similar tactics, when the case again comes up for hearing."

"I have been actuated in this matter alone by a desire to protect the estate of my grand father from the merciless rapacity of conspiring lawyers, and to prove to the world that Judge Camden in his declining years did not make a mistake in the sterling sense of justice and love of his children which had always characterized the life of this noble old man. He was the pitiful victim of misplaced confidence in those by whom he was surrounded in his old age. He was a man of high character, who retained until the last, compelled a report to damaged for the loss of his name and his fair name and steal the birthrights of his children. I think the world now knows this."

#### HE WAS RUN OVER BY A TRAIN

Flagman Ed Richards Loses a Leg in the Accident.

Greensboro, Ga., October 14.—(Special.)—This afternoon Flagman Ed Richards, on the Georgia railroad, was run over and seriously injured. A negro boy jumped from the platform and struck Richards as he jumped. The force of the blow threw him from the moving train and two passenger coaches passed over his left leg, mangleing it from the knee down. Dr. H. C. Gillingham and J. C. Asbury amputated the leg above the knee.

#### ASSETS ARE RESTORED ON BOND.

The Corbin Banking Company Puts Up a Heavy Bond.

Macon, Ga., October 14.—(Special.)—In the United States circuit court today an order was received from Judge Speer, who is at Mt. Airy, which was entered by consent in the case of T. J. Feller versus Alfred N. Hehr, the Corbin Banking Company, et al., providing that the Corbin Banking Company, the American Mortgage Company, of Scotland, Limited, and the Union Mortgage and Trust Company, upon the filing of bonds in the sum of \$5,000 and \$2,500 respectively, would have all of their assets released from the receiver of the case and turned over to them. The Corbin Banking Company filed its bond of \$5,000 this afternoon, and Receiver Pringle, Williamson at once turned over the assets claimed by it.

#### THE CAMPERS ARE STIRRED UP

# BEARS IN CONTROL

Successful in Selling Most Active Stocks

Down 2 to 3 Points.

## CHICAGO GAS THE FEATURE

No Specific News To Account for the Heaviness Yesterday—Stocks Closed Unsettled.

New York, October 14.—The action of prices in today's market might be likened to the tolling and anxious efforts of a weakened animal to climb to a secure station, only to be continually tumbled back ward by a single hostile stroke. The steady success of the bears in depressing prices led them occasionally to take profit, but these spasmodic covering movements were achieved without affecting any marked change in the general level of prices, and the upward course soon resulted in almost stagnant conditions. The market would be a spirit of activity whenever the bears renewed their raid, and apparently the desire to sell only ceased when the bears ceased in acting, the example by short selling. Chicago Gas continued to occupy by far the largest share of attention and ranged over 4 points during the day. Large supporting orders were in the market at the opening, so that the initial sale was at a fractional advance over last night's close. But this was the highest quotation of the day, and the majority of the dealings were at a level considerably over a point below last night's close. Sugar, which came next in point of activity, was also under very heavy pressure, and declined one and one-half points during last night's session. The firmest tone of the market during the day was in the last hour, and it looked as though pressure might be allowed to recover to within a fraction of last night's close, but a renewed drive in the last ten minutes of trading knocked the tolling climber again. Losses ranged from 2 to 3 points in the most active stocks in the list. The southern railroads and the south-westerns and some of the coalers showed the greatest weakness in the railroad list. Manhattan was also quite severely handled. There was no reflection of any development in affairs of the day in the course of prices, the market being wholly professional. The fact was demonstrated with clearness that yesterday's recovery was not a resumption of a sustained upward course of prices, but was simply due to professional covering to force a covering of the short contracts which had been freely put out for a day or two previously. The selling pressure was not so heavy last week began to arrive, and \$2,000,000 being deposited in the assay office and \$500,000 in the treasury, the market was not so heavy. The money market continues easy, though with no appreciable change in rates. Sterling exchange is steady in spite of the advance to 3 percent in the Bank of England's rate of discount. No further engagements of gold for import are announced, but they are considered likely before the week closes, and the sharp fall in the rate of exchange leads to the supposition that the next shipment will be from there. The trade statement for September, issued by the government, makes it likely that the excess of exports over imports for the month was \$41,000,000 for foot up \$55,000,000, against \$17,000,000 for July. The delayed cotton statistics, which has not yet attained its full force, insures an additional heavy trade balance in favor of this country for the current month. The movement of gold for the season is therefore considered certain to be very heavy unless the rate for the month is far as to make it more profitable not to draw on the gold credit for shipments.

Dealings in bonds were on a reduced scale and the tone was weak, though fluctuations were unimportant. Total sales \$1,500,000. United States old 4s were advanced 1/8. The total sales of stocks today were \$1,600,000, including Atchafalpa preferred 1,350, Chesapeake and Potomac 1,300, Burlington and Quincy 2,000, Louisville and Nashville 15,000, Missouri Pacific 7,500, Northern Pacific 10,000, St. Paul 3,500, Union Pacific 12,000, Bay State 3,500, Chicago Gas 75,000, Sugar 3,500, Western Union 4,000, Chicago and North Western 1,500. Money on call steady at 2 1/2, last loan at 3; closed 2 1/2; prime mercantile paper 4 1/2; per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual balances in bankers' bills at 4 1/2, for demand and at 4 1/2 for 90 days; posted rates \$2 1/2, \$2 1/2, and \$2 1/2; commercial bills 4 1/2. Silver certificates 5 1/2.

Railroad bonds weak. Follow are the active bids:

Atchafalpa	100	100	100	100
Chesapeake and Potomac	100	100	100	100
Burlington and Quincy	100	100	100	100
Louisville and Nashville	100	100	100	100
Missouri Pacific	100	100	100	100
Northern Pacific	100	100	100	100
St. Paul	100	100	100	100
Union Pacific	100	100	100	100
Bay State	100	100	100	100
Chicago Gas	100	100	100	100
Sugar	100	100	100	100
Western Union	100	100	100	100
Chicago and North Western	100	100	100	100

Clearings Elsewhere. New York, October 14.—Clearings 18,621,280; balances \$7,184,238. Boston, October 14.—Clearings \$1,463,290; balances \$1,463,290. Chicago, October 14.—Clearings \$1,167,020; balances \$1,167,020. St. Louis, October 14.—Clearings \$1,167,020; balances \$1,167,020. Philadelphia, October 14.—Clearings \$1,167,020; balances \$1,167,020. Baltimore, October 14.—Clearings \$1,167,020; balances \$1,167,020. Cincinnati, October 14.—Clearings \$1,167,020; balances \$1,167,020. New Orleans, October 14.—Clearings \$1,167,020; balances \$1,167,020.

The Post's Financial Cable. New York, October 14.—The Evening Post London financial cable states: The stock markets were quiet and irregular today. The rise in the Bank of England's rate of discount from 2 1/2 to 3 percent had no effect. A moderate decline in grand trunk because at the meeting today no proposition was made by the directors for funding the grand trunk railway. The best informed people, however, neither expected nor desired such a scheme. The speculation in West Australian mines increases. The markets were dull on the New York lead, but they rallied tonight on New York prices. The disposition here is to stand by the London market, which has a clearer definition of the New York position. I understand, but cannot confidently say, that the London bank has not borrowed money on consols. If this policy has been adopted it is an important point, because it means that the London market is not in the Paris and Berlin markets were quiet.

Foreign Finances. London, October 14.—Closing: Consols for money 11 1/2; consols for the account of the Bank of England 11 1/2; Erie 10 1/2; Mexican ordinary 10 1/2; St. Paul common 10 1/2; Reading 10 1/2; Mexican Central new 4 1/2; Atchafalpa 10 1/2; Bay State 10 1/2; Silver certificates 5 1/2. Money on call steady at 2 1/2, last loan at 3; closed 2 1/2; prime mercantile paper 4 1/2; per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual balances in bankers' bills at 4 1/2, for demand and at 4 1/2 for 90 days; posted rates \$2 1/2, \$2 1/2, and \$2 1/2; commercial bills 4 1/2. Silver certificates 5 1/2.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS. The following are the bid and asked quotations: STATE AND COUNTY BONDS. U. S. 4s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 5s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 6s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 7s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 8s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 9s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 10s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 11s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 12s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 13s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 14s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 15s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 16s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 17s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 18s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 19s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 20s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 21s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 22s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 23s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 24s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 25s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 26s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 27s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 28s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 29s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 30s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 31s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 32s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 33s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 34s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 35s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 36s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 37s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 38s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 39s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 40s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 41s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 42s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 43s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 44s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 45s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 46s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 47s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 48s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 49s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 50s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 51s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 52s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 53s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 54s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 55s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 56s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 57s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 58s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 59s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 60s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 61s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 62s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 63s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. S. 64s, 100, 100, 100, 100. U. 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## FINANCIAL.

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BOND BROKER

USTIA, GA.

Audience Invited

REEMAN

D BOND, LOANS,

Building, Atlanta, Ga.

English American

Loan and Trust Co.

OF ATLANTA, GA.

LOANS ON Improved

Properties, Special

Advantages, Special

Advantages, Special

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## Woman and Society

## Women To Study

## Business Principles

This afternoon Mrs. Hamilton Douglas,

chairman of the business section of the

Atlanta Woman's Club, will preside at

the first meeting of the club on the subject

of the club of all others should commend

itself to the favor of men as well

as women, since the course of the study

pursued will educate the fair

students in such business principles as

should be the knowledge of every woman,

whether she adopts an actual business

career or merely properly conducts her

household affairs. A knowledge of banking

is one invaluable to women, and will incul-

cate certain principles of practical economy

that will be of great benefit to her. As a

rule, the woman who can boast a "bank

account" is one who spends no less than

the one who complains that the amount of

her allowance does not warrant the "time

or trouble" of her bank account, whereas

the latter would save money by it and

soon accumulate a nice little sum that

would make the manipulation of a bank

account quite interesting. The woman who

places the sum of \$25 in a bank will possess

it very much more than the one who

thinks to keep it in her pocket book and

is caused with the temptation of

employing the latter when dazzled by that

enemy of man, the bargain counter.

Just how to manage this little bank ac-

count without trying the patience of the

bank officials will be among the subjects

taught and explained in the business sec-

tion of the club, and is one in itself that

should draw to the section a very large

membership.

Mrs. Hamilton Douglas, who combines

with her business and professional knowl-

edge the charms of humor and graceful

expression of the English language will

make the meeting of the business section

deeply interesting. She has the advantage

of a university education, having studied

as with her husband at the University of

Michigan, and since her law course there

has practiced in Atlanta. She has confined

herself as yet to office duty in her law

banks' firm, and is justly regarded as one

of the most brilliant young women in

Atlanta.

Drawing Room Scams.

Those who have been so fortunate as to

visit the Georgia room in the woman's

building of the Centennial will recall that

one of its most admired features is the

carved wood swing that is suspended from

the far left corner of the room. In this

seat is made luxurious in the oriental cus-

hions that make it the most comfortable of

places for tea-tetes and has won the

admiration of women especially who seek

the unique and artistic in their homes. It

is said that the swing has been purchased

by Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman and will be

conspicuously hung in her spacious en-

trance hall. The swing as it hangs in the

Georgia room has changed the new fashion

into a veritable fad, and it will scarcely

be unusual now to enter the fashionable

drawing or sitting rooms and find two

young people tirelessly discussing their mu-

tual interests while swinging to and fro

with the same pleasure they did in baby

days, when a rope hung between two trees

was the greatest delight.

To question the utility of these parlor

swings as a "seat for tea-tetes" would be

Williams, Jr., acted as best man, Men-

delson's Wedding March was played, and

the couple came into the parlor, and Dr.

Roberts, in a beautiful and solemn man-

ner performed the nuptial ceremony.

The presents were many and beautiful.

After the ceremony refreshments were

served, and soon thereafter the happy

couple departed for an extended bridal

trip to the east.

Mrs. Hanbury is a pretty brunette of

sweet, amiable and captivating disposition,

whereas she adopts an actual business

career or merely properly conducts her

household affairs. A knowledge of banking

is one invaluable to women, and will incul-

cate certain principles of practical economy

that will be of great benefit to her. As a

rule, the woman who can boast a "bank

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tual interests while swinging to and fro

with the same pleasure they did in baby

days, when a rope hung between two trees

was the greatest delight.

To question the utility of these parlor

swings as a "seat for tea-tetes" would be

SONGS OF PRAISE  
WHERE BALLETS SANG

Central Union Mission Will Occupy the

Casino Theater Building.

WILL MOVE IN A FEW WEEKS

Entire Second Floor Will Be Used for

Divine Services.

IT WILL BE A HOME FOR WAIFS

Little Boys on the Streets Will Have a

Cot and Bath Instead of a Bunk

in a Prison Cell.

Where aubrettes sang and danced and

the orchestra played under the blaze of the

stage lights, little waifs, with their childish

voices will sing praises to God and hush

the holy name in prayer, instead of pink

tights and var-colored lights, pictures of

the story of the Bible will be one of the

features of the mission which is now to be

consecrated to the work of God.

In a few days the Central Union mission,

which has for nearly a year been located

at 454 South Broad street, will move to

the Casino theater, at 60 North Broad

street, and the entire second floor will be

devoted to the mission work. The building

will be fitted up especially for the mission

and the gallery will be extended over the

entire second floor, and the whole place

will be wiped out. Over the half nude pic-

tures of dancing girls will be hung large

pictures of Bible scenes and the place will

be cleansed as was the temple in the time

of Christ.

For a number of weeks the board of con-

trol of the Central Union mission has been

aware of the growth of the mission to such

an extent as to make a move into larger

quarters necessary. Among all the places

visited, the Casino theater was found to be

the most central and the most commodious

and the place was selected yesterday

morning and a trade made between the

board and the owner of the building. The

first anniversary of the mission will be cel-

ebrated on October 26th, and the move into

the new home will probably be made on

that day. Previous to the removal of the

mission the board of control and the friends

of the mission will furnish the new home

with the furniture and the building, for

which it is to be used.

The Central Union mission has been ex-

ceedingly successful in its efforts in the

past, but the board of control has been

convinced that it was necessary to en-

large its field and increase its use-

fulness. Special attention is to be given

the rescue of little boys who are without

homes. A gradual plan has been adopted

of affairs, if a vagrant child is found out-

side of the street, the police are notified

and the child is taken to the mission

where it is placed in a room and the

mission will be increased to about fifty

children.

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children.

The Central Union mission has been ex-

ceedingly successful in its efforts in the

JUROR NEW NOT  
HIS OWN COUSIN

While She Testified in Her Case He

Listened to Her Evidence.

SOON SAW HIS PREDICAMENT

He Hastily Told the Judge That He

## The Issue of Things

The issue of things  
the master for teaching.

—Latin proverb.

Listen to an interesting and true story of consequences: An oyster once threw out a secretion to surround a grain of sand, and so a pearl came into being. A pearl-diver fished it up, a merchant bought it and sold it to a dealer, who disposed of it to a customer. The customer was robbed of it by two scoundrels, who quarreled over the booty. One killed the other and himself perished upon the scaffold.

Here is a direct chain of events, with a sick mollusk for its first link and a gallow for its last one. Had that grain of sand not chanced to wash in between the shells of the bivalve, two diving, breathing beings, with all their potentialities for good and evil, would not have been blotted out from among their fellows.

Who shall judge what is really small and what is great?

It seems a small matter whether you economize in the purchase of today, but you persistently give the expensive places the "go by" the final issue may be to make you rich, for it is by attention to details that large fortunes are amassed. Take, for instance, the purchase of bridal presents, there are so many marriages "book-ed" for this season, that it is really a matter of importance to know that the most beautiful new goods can be gotten at J. P. Stevens & Co., 7 and 9 West Alabama street, at prices that permits the person of moderate means to indulge the taste, for something artistic and appropriate. Before making up your mind, try this place and see for yourself.

ask for.....

four aces whisky  
acme of perfection  
used at all  
first-class bars.

b. & b.  
wholesale whiskies,  
atlanta, ga.,  
empty barrels for sale.

OPIMUM and Whiskey Habits  
cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE.  
ATLANTA, GA. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures Rheumatism.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures Scrofula.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures Old Sores.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures Syphilis.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures Eczema.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures Constipation.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures Catarrh.

A-f-r-i-c-a-n-a

Absolutely cures all Blood Diseases.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

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Adams Photo Supply Co.,

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CONSULTING ENGINEER,

WATER SUPPLY AND

DRAINAGE.

441 Norcross Building, Atlanta, Ga.

KODAKS FOR RENT

KODAK FILMS AND PLATES

Developed, printed and finished.

Photograph work of all kinds for

the amateur. McCLEERY,

314 Norcross B'd'g, Atlanta, Ga.

Fall,

Winter

Novelties.

SATZKY,

Merchant Tailor,

11 East Alabama Street.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall St.,

Dealer in foreign and domestic Wines,

Liquors, Bottled Beer, Porter, etc., etc.

Blackberry and Scuppernon (very old)

Imported liquors. All liquors and wines

can be safely used for medicinal purposes.

Pure corn whiskies, old apple and peach

brandies, rum, rye and Bourbon

whiskies, California grape brandies. Also

guns, pistols and ammunition, boots and

## PLAIN ARGUMENTS

FOR COUNTY SEAT

The Fight in DeKalb Is Assuming More

Formidable Form.

ONE SIDE HAS A MAP DRAWN

Declarator People Will Prove Their

Claims According to Figures.

TAXABLE PROPERTY AND REGISTERED VOTERS

The Legislature Meets in Two Weeks

When the Anxiety of the People

Will Be Over.

The fight for the county seat of DeKalb

is beginning to assume proportions and the

sides are preparing their arguments why it

should stay in the respective places in

shape to present the question to the legisla-

ture in the plainest and most logical way.

The people of DeKalb have had prepared

a map of the county showing their claim

that the three elements which should con-

trol the location of any county seat, namely,

as regards the center of population, the

taxable property and the accessibility are

all in favor of Decatur.

The map which they have prepared has

only the districts, the value of the taxable

property and the number of registered

voters in each district.

The map has a printed explanation on it

which shows everything to be in favor of

Decatur. It is as follows:

The double line running through the

county from a point on the Gwynett county

line to a point on the Henry county line.

In a northwesterly and southeasterly direc-

tion, dividing the county in such a way

that all points on the west of the line are

nearer Decatur than to Stone Mountain, and

all points on the east of the line are nearer

to Stone Mountain than to Decatur. It will

be seen that a much larger portion of the

county is nearer to Decatur than to Stone

Mountain.

Summing up the property values in the

various districts west of the same line, on

the Decatur side, it will be seen that the

property values are as follows:

Doraville .. .. . 1/2

Brownings .. .. . 1/2

Clarkston .. .. . 1/2

Evans .. .. . 1/2

McWilliams .. .. . 1/2

which division is favorable to Stone Mountain,

especially when it is considered that

the land is more valuable than on the Stone

Mountain side, on account of being nearer

to the city of Atlanta, the fact is that the

summary of values east of the transverse

line, and apportioning the districts divided

by the transverse line as above indicated,

it will be seen that the property values

nearer to Stone Mountain than to Decatur

are as follows:

Stone Mountain .. .. . 1/2

which division is favorable to Stone Mountain,

especially when it is considered that

the land is more valuable than on the Stone

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Stone Mountain .. .. . 1/2

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especially when it is considered that

## CAVALERI CAUGHT

ROBBERING MAILS

That Is the Charge Brought in a Bill

of Indictment.

A CLERK IN THE POSTOFFICE

The Inspector Swore He Saw Him

Opening Letters.

PRISONER PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE

Says He Opened No Sealed Letters,

but Looked Into Some Unsealed

Envelopes.

E. E. Cavaleri, Jr., son of the well-

known and respected Italian of this city,

was yesterday indicted in the United

court on the charge of robbing the

mails.

Three months ago Cavaleri was bound

over in Judge Broyles's court on this se-

rious charge, but at that time the young

man said that he felt certain he would

not be indicted. But it seems that evidence

submitted against him in the grand jury

room was damaging for the bill was readily

found.

Cavaleri was a clerk in the delivery de-

partment of the postoffice. His particular

duties were to look after the delivery of

the postoffice letters. During the early part

of the year Postmaster Fox received hun-

dreds of complaints about lost money.

These were promptly investigated and the

registered letters were found to be missing

from the postoffice. The clerk in the de-

partment of the year Postmaster Fox received hun-

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## SAD FATE.

The New York newspapers recently

published the details of the suicide of a

society woman who became crazed by

headache and drowned herself in the

harbor. What a sad end to a life that

ought to have been completely happy!

Double and because advanced science

could have saved her! Munyon has a

specific for all kinds of headache, which

cures in three minutes and leaves no

depressing effects. One or two doses will

stop the pain. Headache, Neuralgia, Head-

aches from Indigestion, Nervousness,

Over-excitement, Stomachache, or Rail-

road or Ocean Travel.

In striking contrast to the above sad

case is that of Mrs. E. Hardin, 3400 Ger-

mantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., wife

of the Clerk of the Board of Education,

who says: "For thirty years I suffered

with sick headache, which appeared in

attacks of severe pain, so intense that I

was obliged to remain in bed for days

at a time. These attacks appeared al-

most every week, and at no time did I

ever receive relief, although I consulted

the most skilled physicians in the city.

The headache seemed to wear them-

selves out and then commenced anew. At